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SIGN OF THE STREET CLOCK.**THE DAILY NEWS.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

**The Indianapolis News has
the largest circulation of any
daily paper in Indiana.**It is likely that a result of the com-
petition between the elevated railways and the
street cars in New York will be a gradua-
tion of fares according to distance.EUGENE HALE doesn't say Grant will
be the republican candidate in 1880, but
gives the political-machine answer: "Well,
sir, there is a strong feeling for Grant all
over the country. It is wonderful."When the editor of the Courier-Journal
speaks of congress, as "for the most part a
mob of fourth-rate nobodies, in which a
few pushing upstarts, by following artifice
and pushing, contrive to elbow their way
to the front," it must be allowed that he
has experience on his side; perhaps he is
giving us confessions as to his meteor-like
course when he was there.AN increase of immigration in the past
few months has been hailed as a sign of
returning prosperity. Immigration is a
double-edged affair. It may be an indica-
tion of increased misery in Europe and
simply a choice of the lesser of two evils.
At the present size of our population, im-
migration is not so much of an unmixed
blessing as it might have been when we
were fewer and farther between.A correspondent of a democratic news-
paper, writing from this city before the re-
cent election, in reference to the way in
which the democrats had snubbed the nation-
als, and the spirit they manifested of
"hogging" everything, said:If somebody don't find that the nation-
als will get even at the session of the legisla-
ture, then I miss my guess. They are not cowards
and I don't think they can be used by any
party.If the nationals are to be believed this
is a correct diagnosis, and if it is we shall
see a manifestation of political independ-
ence, this coming winter, that will be re-
freshing in these days of subservience.THE recent defalcation of U. S. Assistant
District Attorney Hoxie and many similar
cases, the Glasgow bank disgrace and
similar ones here, lead the New York
Herald to assert its belief that the senti-
ment of personal honesty is not so strong
as it was in earlier times. "None of the
persons," says the Herald, "whose moral
turpitude led to the dishonesties alluded
to were low knaves; nearly all of them
were men of good birth and breeding, in-
tellectual training and religious or moral
tendencies. All were members of that
class which is society's highest achieve-
ment, and to which alone the world can
look for competent managers of business
trusts." All of which is true, but the
hopeful phase of it is that we have got so
far along that it has become a subject of
public compunction, which is a sign of
quickeness of conscience that in time it is
hoped will render these things as rare as
we can expect until the millennium.**Neither of the Two.**There are two classes of men to whom
the world pays respect and their country
gratitude, who have divided the agencies of
good in public service in all ages and na-
tions. One is represented by the man of
strong sense, immovable probity and reso-
lute energy, who owes little to culture de-
rived from the wisdom of the past; the
other by the man of large and varied
learning, of cultivated taste, trained intel-
lect and high character. Each in his own
fashion and under apt conditions, does his
country and mankind services that are
rarely forgotten, and there has probably
never been a great national emergency, a
great upheaval of popular feeling in which
both have not appeared, the one to supple-
ment the other, and make of the composite
product a better result than either could
have delivered alone. Luther had ad-
mirable completion in Melancthon, Gus-
tavius Adolphus in Oxeberg, Henry IV.
in Sully, Washington in Hamilton and
Jefferson. There has been nolack of striking instances of both
forms of public service in our country.
Lincoln was no scholar, but his secretary
of state was a scholar as well as a states-
man. Jackson was no scholar. Clay was
as little indebted to the schools as any
man that ever attained so great a distinc-
tion against so powerful a resistance.
Morton was a man of little acquired power,
and like him are many men whose native
force of brain and character have made
them a power in the land. On the other
hand we have had men of culture, con-
dition, trained powers of analysis and argu-
ment, who could extract from history pre-
cedents and arguments for special exigen-
cies, extend partial deductions into broad
principles, strip plausibilities from poison-
ous sophisms, and protect the spirit of the
government from open or insidious as-
saults. Such were Webster, Marshall,
Greeley, Seward, Sumner and many more
that could be named. To these, each in his
place and form of service, the country
owes and pays gratitude. It cherishes re-
spect, too, for many whose services have
been taken and needed no lustre of public po-
sition.Now when a great party, claiming to be
and probably being, a majority of all the
citizens of this state, urge a man for a high
public office, praise him, flatter him, and
fawn upon him, one naturally thinks he is
a striking specimen of one or the other of
the two classes of public benefactors, the
man of native force or the man of culture,
the man of honesty and energy or the man
of honesty and refinement, a man of some
estimable quality honorably used. So he
savors what native quality or faculty has
Voorhees, what learning, taste or culture,
what conspicuous quality, that he should be
thrust before all other men for one of the
highest places in the land? He was weak
enough to be the sycophant and apolo-
gist of slavery and after-
ward deny it; he was fool
enough to declare hostility to the war and
puerile enough to howl because he was
treated as its enemy; he encouraged dis-
loyal conspiracies and was too cowardly to
join them; he opposed and denounced legal
tender notes when we could have nothing
else, and declares them the only money
we need when we need them no longer; he
voted for exempting national banks from
taxation, and then denounced exemption;
he voted for the biggest, meanest and
most villainous land grab in the whole his-
tory of congress, and then paraded his be-
lated virtue in abuse of land grab; he
agreed with his constituents to serve them
through a term in congress for the pay
then and for years subsisting, and at the
very last moment, when the term was just
expiring and he had been paid every cent
of his wages, he voted himself \$5,000
more; he always professed the deepest
commiseration for the burthens of the
people, and voted to make them bear
\$20,000,000 extra by releasing whisky in
stock from taxation.These will serve for specimens of native
force of brain character and honesty. For
culture we need not go further than half a
dozen paragraphs into any speech ever
made without discovering ignorance enough
to make him the butt of any village school.
He is fond of parading his classical and
historical knowledge, his literary culture,
and yet he makes Plato the author of
"Utopia," puts Milton back in the time of
"Bloody Mary," in the sixteenth century;
beheads Hampden and Emmett; says the
Romans knew nothing of grain; punks the
Marylanders for services at Bunker Hill,
when Maryland had no troops at all for
more than a year after; and flops about in
literature generally with much splash and
noise and spray of things he doesn't know.
He belongs to neither class that earns or
long retains the respect of men. He has
neither native brains nor made brains,
native taste nor acquired taste, native hon-
esty nor any honesty. But he has infinite
assurance, and as Tony Weller says, "the
gift of the gab werry gallopin'"; and the
inventory of his powers and attainments
ends, so far as his public life and labors
are concerned.**Relief Societies.**It is the time of the year when gentle-
landed charity begins to make ready to
gather the offerings of those who have, for
the benefit of those who have not. Vari-
ous notices appear in the city press that
this relief society and that aid association
—for the most part made up of women,
are organizing for the winter's care of a
portion of that 3,000,000 starving men
who people the Hon. Gilbert De La
Matry's dreams. It is far from any good
purpose to decry any efforts made for the
relief of the misery and want which keep
pace step by step with every civilization,
but we question if the methods now
almost universal do not foster that
misery by the certainty they offer of be-
ing clothed, fed and ministered unto at
the cost of the saking and sometimes not
that. That there is and always will be a
certain per cent. of society, be the cause
what it may, dependent for food and
clothes is granted. Whether that per cent.
is not increased or at least never dim-
inished by the heedless giving that is the
characteristic of modern charity, is a very
debatable question. We offer it as a
probability, without affirming it as a fact,
that the great portion of organized charity
of the present day is of a piece with the
dishwater sentiment that makes heroes of
criminals, protects murderers from justice
and is generally ready to burst into tears
and go to pieces at the sight of misery of
any kind.Such charity is not true. It defeats the
very purpose of its being, which is to in-
crease self-respect, clothing the inner as
well as the outer man, keeping the depen-
dant from being a beggar instead of mak-
ing him one. We question if our system
in this city does not nurture, year after
year a mass of paupers, people who have
been clothed and fed without giving a
thing in return except thanks—often not
them; who by this have lost the sense of
shame that uprightness should feel in
being dependent, and have been encour-
aged in habits of improvidence and
idleness. On the other hand
society does not do all that is required
of it when it simply feeds and clothes
these unfortunate. In a certain sense itis society's business to make a condition of
things in which there will be no call for
its charity. The hordes of tramps and va-
grants going to the country in summer to
spend the time like grasshoppers and com-
ing to the cities in the winter to feed off
the stores the ants have gathered, is an evil
that cuts both ways. It leaves blackmail
on industry and increases itself in the pro-
portion that it is successful. There is a
vast army of all ages and sexes that
marches back and forth over the
land in this fashion, and society does
nothing but stand and deliver. Our sys-
tem of charity not only helps this, but it
kills the true spirit of charity in doing
for the people who give that which they
should do for themselves. A man gives a
few dollars or a few hundreds as the case
may be to an organization which for that
takes all trouble and vexation off his hands.
He begins to think he has done his duty
when he has done this. The society neces-
sarily acts more or less like a machine. It
sees distress and relieves it, taking as much
care against imposture as may be, and it
thinks it has done its duty. The recipi-
ent takes what is given him, and when
he is out comes for more and he thinks
he has done his duty, and thus the
whole bad system dovetails. Year after
year the pauper consumes, the charitable
person gives, the society dispenses; con-
sumption creates the demand, and the
supply keeps the aid societies going, and
so on—as nearly a system of perpetual mo-
tion as we are ever likely to reach.He that does not work shall not eat,
should be as true as he that does not sow
shall not reap. If a farmer does not plow
and plant nobody commiserates him be-
cause he has no harvest, but if one adds
nothing to industry he is pitied because
he has nothing, and something is
given him, not merely once or for a spe-
cific case but continuously and by system.
It is as simple as a sum in arithmetic that
every member of society who produces
nothing is a charge on all society and
lives off those who do produce, and it
doesn't require the process of long divi-
sion to find the result of that problem to
be that since those who do not produce
live on those who do, they should be uti-
lized to the best advantage in adding to
the common store. If one of these is sick
there is the public hospital, or if helpless
beyond use, the poor farm. But here we
stop. Those who are not sick and who
are not helpless are fed and clothed free.
There should be a workhouse. If the relief
societies in Indianapolis would collect
money to build a work-house they would
do the greatest charity to themselves, to
the poor, and to society they could pos-
sibly do. Instead of spending time and
money year after year, which results in a
steadily increasing demand for both, they
would economize both, make want scarce,
increase self respect, make all society rich-
er, and give free play to true charity by
making it an individual thing to insure to
the benefit of him that gives as well as
him that receives.**CURRENT COMMENT.**Since Tilden's denial and everybody else's
denial, such quietness reigns in the cipher
crowd that an amazed public is con-
strained to say, with Sam Weller, "What!
ain't nobody to be licked for this?"August Schell, Tammany's candidate for
mayor of New York, is sixty-two years old,
and since 1852 has been engaged in politics,
holding various offices under the city, state
and national government. The New York
Sun says of him: "He is probably the only
real Indian among the schemers of the Tam-
many society. He was found here by the
first whites who settled on the island of Man-
hattan, and at that early period was seeking
an office."The street car system of Philadelphia is
perhaps the most perfect in the world. The
aggregate length of track within the city
limits is 279 miles. During the year 1877 80,
586,370 passengers were carried, at an aver-
age cost per passenger of five and one-third
cents for a single fare. The taxes paid for
repairs of streets and city and state levies
amount to from seven to ten per cent. of the
gross earnings.The temperance folks of Michigan, at the
recent convention of Good Templars, recom-
mended that no political action be taken by
that body, since "in advocating temperance
politically we become entangled with other
issues, and experience has proven the result
to be detrimental to the interest of the tem-
perance cause." Wise resolve.Doubtless experience has taught Mr. Tilden
how much his bachelorhood detracted from
his success in that the woman-sympathy of
the country was enlisted on the other side.
He is not going to be benef of such an influ-
ence next time. The announcement of his
marriage in the near future means that he is
still after the presidency. It is his first pub-
lic move in the campaign of 1880.Here you are: John Sherman for presi-
dent in 1880, according to an Ohio paper.
Hendricks, according to a paper or two in
this state. Thurman is nominated by a Vir-
ginia paper. In Delaware Bayard is the
coming man. Denis Kearney has already
entered Ben Butler for the race. The St.
Louis Globe-Democrat books for Grant. If
onking carries New York this fall, he will
be named by a score of papers in that state.
We notice with pain that in this long list
nobody nominates Charles Francis Adams,
(poor Sam Bowles is dead) nor Tilden, who,
"for all his ciphers is a cold."Will Marble, Weed, Woolley, Coyle and
Pelton be kicked down stairs now?Detroit is experiencing a season of right
enforcement of the Sunday laws. A little
time ago there were three theaters and num-
berless beer gardens in blast on the day, now
everything is closed and quiet and order
reigns supreme.The time is not far off when a formidable
political party will demand the immediate,
complete, and permanent discontinuance of
the greenback legal-tender acts, and the total
withdrawal of treasury notes from circula-
tion as a currency. It will be growing and
winning party; but whether it will be the
opposition party or the government party is
non-apparent.—[Chicago Times.**THE SECOND ADVENT.**Reminiscences of the Millenial Excitement
of 1843—How "The End of the World"
was Seen in Indianapolis.There is, judging from frequent refer-
ences in the papers, something of a revival
of the feeling of 1843 in regard to the
second advent of Christ, though neither so
vivid nor so deep. A good many intelligent
men and women, the latter particularly,
are confident that there are explicable in-
dications in the obscure or metaphorical
utterances of the prophets, of the time
when the "Son of Man" shall be seen
coming in glory, and after many failures
of plausible calculations, still insist that
the elements of right calculation are all
given, but defective processes have missed
the right result. How near the truth this
may be The News does not assume to say,
and doubts much if anybody can say more
positively, but there is certainly either a
fascination in the work, or a plausibility
in the interpretation, that has sufficed to
inspire a large body of adherents in separate or-
ganizations since the great disturbance of
1843. There were in this country and
Europe not less than 150,000 as long ago as
1860, when the Miller period had been
passed, and a century ago, when the
millenial divine, Rev. Mr. Cummings, for
years made a sort of specialty or mission
of preaching the second advent and ex-
egetical discussions of the prophecies bear-
ing on it, and his eloquence, ingenuity and
sincerity, co-operating with the natural
fascination of such a theme, maintained
the Miller theory in no inconsiderable
prominence there when it had become
merely a bond of congregational adhesion
here, but not an influence to stir general
feeling, as it had been once.Thirty-six years ago, about this time,
the ingenious calculating, the apt fitting of
detached prophecies, the plausible inter-
pretations of almost unintelligible utter-
ances, the wide diffusion by press and
pulpit of all that enthusiasm, could make
effective, the preliminary fulfillment of
natural phenomena of prophecies that led
the way closely ahead of the great fulfil-
ment, began to make such a religious re-
vival as had never been witnessed in the
west since the great "Cane Ridge" excite-
ment early in this century, beginning in
Kentucky and spreading widely about
wherever there was enough of Christian
faith to let it take root. During the fall
and early winter, though the feeling was
strong and growing, yet it made for a time
no considerable encroachment on the
usual arrangements and ob-
servances of churches. But as the fatal
day of April 8 came near, as the heralds of the millenium
became more impassioned, as Advent pub-
lications multiplied and filled their columns
with exegeses of the beasts and horns, the
images of metal and clay, the vials and
trumpets, the "seventy weeks" and "the
times and the half," and all the spiri-
tual teachings of the prophecies, the apoc-
alypse, with the warning terrors that
were to lead the way in fires of heaven
and quakings of earth, the Advent feeling
grew in mastery and began to detach many
earnest Christians from their old churches.An earthquake not long after New
Year's day, 1843, did not weaken the excite-
ment. A few weeks later the great com-
ing spread its baleful tail all along the western
horizon and kept it there for two months.
People of intelligence and education were
no farther affected than they would be by
any phenomenon so sublime, and they be-
lieved neither less nor more of the "second
coming" for an appearance, that
superstition or enthusiasm could easily
convert into a fulfillment of
prophecy, but there were many settlers
here from North Carolina, Virginia, East
Tennessee and Kentucky who were hardly
less susceptible by natural phenomena
than the negroes among whom they were
raised, and these "fiery showers" portended
more to them than did those that an-
nounced the birth of "Glendower" to
his people.Along about that time a young man of
singular eloquence, candor and earnest-
ness, who was a native of this country, his
name was Stevens, the reporter thinks, but
not confidently—came here and preached
the "second coming" in many of the
churches to audiences usually crowded
and deeply affected. Early in the
spring, some two or three weeks before the
"times" was appointed to come off by
Miller, Himes and their co-workers, he
held a series of meetings in the Lutheran
church, on East Ohio street, near Meridian,
Mr. Reck, pastor, in which he took up
all the points in the theory of the
Adventists, seriatim, examined all the ex-
egeses and solutions, and recast all the
figure-work and could make nothing
short of a high probability that the end
was coming at the time set by Mr. Miller.The night of the last of this series was
cloudy, rainy and gloomy. The comet
had gone out, but left its terrors and
earnings behind, and these the preacher
had to work upon the close of the series
sermon was met at every sentence with
audible sobs and groans and pious excla-
mations, of which "Uncle Jimmy Kittle-
man's" were especially sonorous and in-
gubrious. The meeting was dismissed,
and as the crowd poured into the mud of
the streets, and the stars shone in the
west and northwest a vast dull light that
covered nearly half the sky. Its lurid,
unchanging flame might have come from
a world in combustion, for it looked big
enough. There were a good many terrified
little shrieks and half hysterical alarms
among the women, and some men were dis-
cussed the matter. The fate of the day saw
natural course of things. But out of the
out morning that a big hemp stack on
fire, on the "Crowder farm," near the
Crawfordsville road, (bridge now)
was the cause of the phenomenon, the
clouds happening to be arranged in rela-
tion to each other so as to reflect the light
up and down and on both sides. That was
about the culmination of the second ad-
vent excitement then. The fate of the day saw
little among the people generally, though
there were frequent stories of women and
men who had made "ascension robes" and
watched all night with them on so as to
get early admission and a choice of resi-
dences in the New Jerusalem. Since then,
but little visible life has been here.**The Italian Deadlock.**A dispatch from Rome says the minist-
rial deadlock will soon terminate. Lieut-
enant-General Benelli has accepted the
ministry of war; Signor Cairoli takes the
ministry of foreign affairs, and no great
difficulty is anticipated in finding minist-
rial candidates for the other portfolios.**Combining Against Tammany.**The republicans and anti-Tammany
democrats of New York formed a combi-
nation last night against Tammany by
nominating Edward Cooper for mayor, B.
K. Phelps for district attorney, R. H. Cow-
ling for city judge, Norris Ellinger for cor-
oner.**How a Paper is Made.**An editor sits at his desk,
And ponders the things that appear
To be claiming the thoughts of the world—
Things solemn and grave and wise—
And when he has hit on a theme
He judges it well to parade,
He writes, and he writes, and he writes,
And that's how a paper is made.An editor sits at his desk,
And ponders the things that appear
To be claiming the thoughts of the world—
Things solemn and grave and wise—
And when he has hit on a theme
He judges it well to parade,
He writes, and he writes, and he writes,
And that's how a paper is made.**SCRAPS.**Ex-Secretary McCullough has bought a
house in New York city, and will reside
there permanently.The Chicago Journal speaks of "Colonel
Nicholas Smith, post-mortem son-in-law
of Horace Greeley."Mr. Tilden wonders why Edison will
fool with anything so dangerous as elec-
tricity.—[Chicago Times.In Michigan three classes of advertisers
always insert their pictures in their news-
paper advertisements—quack doctors, auc-
tioneers and breeding stallions.A young Georgia negro wanted to bor-
row his father's mule to go to a funeral,
but being refused he determined to have
a funeral at home, and shot the old man.The value of goods carried over the
Pennsylvania railroad during the year
1878 amounted to the sum of \$300,942,158,
not including the value of goods carried by
express.Maurice H. McManus, an American at
Vienna has met a singular death, which a
post mortem examination has shown to
have been caused by his eating grape seeds,
which lodged in his intestines.Subscriptions are invited for the relief
of the family of Lieutenant Benner, the
gallant officer who volunteered as com-
mander of the relief boat that went into
the fever districts and died at that post.Military promotions may keep right on
though a fellow has left the army. Many
a man who came out of the war as a ser-
geant soon became a "captain," in a few
years more "colonel," and is now "general."The Amesque cotton and linen manu-
facturing company at Manchester, N. H.,
is employing 659 more hands than it did a
year ago, and the dividends on its capital
stock have increased from less than 1 per
cent. to over 10 per cent.One woman still remains at Judge Hilton's
hotel in New York for the original price
of \$7 a week. This seems to be the end of
Mr. Stewart's philanthropic intentions
that unhappily fell into the hands of a
narrow-minded and narrow-fisted man.Mr. Webster Gillett, of Ann Arbor, has
invented a "shunt" by the use of which
conversation by means of the telephone
may be carried on over the same line that
is being used for ordinary telegraphy,
neither instrument interfering with the
other.**NOT HERE YET.**That is Indian Summer—The Appearance
of the City and Woods Yesterday.Yesterday would have been a perfect In-
dian summer day, but for the failure of the
characteristic blue haze to show itself.
That spoiled all the warm sunshine, rich
foliage, green grass and streams running
romantically low, for their service as hand-
maid, of the queen of the season. There
was no haze woodland, but over the city
the smoke and steam of reviving indus-
tries made a thick cloud through
which nothing was visible but
in ghostly vagueness, through the
peaks of steeples that shot above it in
scattering gleams that looked like jets of
steam thrown up by little volcanoes in the
chaos below, but it would have puzzled
the best topographical eye to tell where
they belonged. There were no roofs or well
remembered points below to refer them to,
and fix their places by. All was sunk in
the cloud as in an ocean. To get the full
effect of the scene one needed to see it from
some high point a mile away, where the
eye could take in the whole extent of the
city at a glance. In the city the sea of
cloud and the floating steeples disappeared,
as a comet's tail does under a powerful
telescope. Like a good many other expe-
riences in this life, close acquaintance did
not increase their impressiveness. But far
enough away to take in the mass the sight
was a rare one. And towards the woods it
was little less pleasing than a regular
Indian summer day. The foliage this
fall is less rich and varied
in hue than it was last, but
still it was something to remember
in the clear light and warmth of the sun
and the unstained blue of the sky. There
will hardly be the attraction in the fall
dress of the woods this year that there
usually is. Many trees like elms, walnuts,
hackberries and ashes are shedding their
leaves without showing any brighter col-
ors than a faint yellow or a dingy brown.
Some are still green and bear their
age well, though showing marks
of what is to come about
their extremities. Sugars, always the
brightest beauty of autumn, are prema-
turely turning their scarlet into dusky
brown, and dropping their yellow for the
earthy winter covering. The leaves that
don't fall don't retain the
brilliance of the customary fall
coloring. The beeches sometimes
show a brown that is very rich, like pol-
ished black walnut, but it shows quite as
often a sickly yellow, and in many
places retains a pretty firm
tint of green in among the
sheltered twigs and branches. Quite as
often as not all three changes may be seen
in the same tree. The oak, which some-
times puts on an imperishable purple trans-
cending in richness all the colors of the
fall, is not doing itself much credit this
time. It is slowly, and often not half
dressed. The shell-bark hickory, with its
big, papaw-like leaves, shows a handsome
yellow in places, but it seems affected with
the general decline. The sycamore, the
giant of foliage, as long as it is in sum-
mer, is never less than a magnificent
tattered and dirty waiter, or winter
and this year it is rather worse than usual.
Half its leaves are gone, and of those that
stay about half are a muddy brown, and
the other half green next the stem and
brown about the edges. The only really
autumn foliage the idler of The News
has seen was a swamp oak as red and dense
as if it had been scalded and the blood had
run down all over it.The morning blunderer has a pernicious
habit of chastising honest citizens, by dup-
ping them "eminent." As that appears to
be the only word in the writer's lexicon
for sarcastic use, the following synonyms
are freely tendered for his use: (1) High,
lofty, elevated. (2) Distinguished, con-
spicuous, celebrated, prominent, illust-
rious, exalted, famous, renowned, remark-
able, of great repute.Articles of association of the Chicago,
Rensselaer & Brazil railroad company
have been filed. Alfred Thompson and
Robert S. Wiggins head the direc-
tory. The length of the road from Ren-
selaer to Brazil will be 100 miles, in ad-
dition to which a branch to Terre Haute
will be operated. The capital stock is
fixed at \$2,000,000.The installation of Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr.,
as pastor of the Garden Baptist church
will take place next Monday evening.
Rev. W. T. Stott, D. D., president of Frank-
lin college, will preside, and Revs. J. T.
Conner, J. N. Chalmers, Warren Hamilton,
D. D., C. B. Allen, Jr., and W. N. Wreth,
and Mr. H. Knippenberg will take part in
the services.The governor has received official notice
of the resignation of R. W. Miers, of
Bloomington, as prosecuting attorney of
the tenth judicial circuit. Mr. Miers has
been elected to the legislature from Mon-
roe county, and qualifies himself for his
new position by dispensing with the old.The county commissioners have refused
to pay a bill of \$53, presented by Russell &
Lee, for fishing dead bodies out of the
river and Fall creek, and removing several
infants from privy vaults. The commis-
sioners say there is no law authorizing them
to pay for such services.Attorney general Edsall of Illinois has
brought suit against the Indianapolis &
St. Louis road to recover \$90,857.88 taxes
due the state. The whole question involv-
ed in this suit has been before the United
States supreme court within the past three
years.Barney Macanley yesterday concluded
an arrangement for a five weeks' engage-
ment with his new piece, "A messenger
from Jarvis Station," at the Broadway
theater, New York. The engagement will
begin December 9.Bishop Chatard, left the city to-day for
Columbus, to attend the funeral of Bishop
Rosecrans. Last Sunday, he assisted the
deceased in the ceremonies of dedicating
the new Columbus Cathedral.Mrs. Laura Anderson, divorced a few
days since from her husband, a lively
state keeper at Greensburg, has been taken
to the hospital for the insane.A. B. Woodruff, of Macon, Georgia, is
in the city. He is supreme chancellor of
the Knights of Pythias, and is here in
the interests of that order.The orders for the payment of per diem
of the electors have been, and other expenses
incident to the election, are ready for de-
livery by the auditor.The report that Governor Williams had
passed Morris Steinberg, the railroad
robber convicted two or three weeks ago, is
premature.**A Bad Season for Swamps.**The suburban reporter of the News does
not remember ever to have seen the
swamps and low grounds about the city so
thoroughly dried out as now. The
biggest swamp within a day's ride
is that extending from the Na-
tional road southward under the
Belt St. Louis, Vandalia and Vincennes
railroads past the stock yards and down to
the high bluff of the river at the Satter's
farm, and at the upper end near the Van-
dalia and St. Louis roads it is dried out so
completely that hawks, cattle, hogs, sheep,
anything that walks, can walk easily
over it.

The St. Louis Failure Not So Bad.

A number of houses in the same line of
business have offered assistance to Dodd,
Brown & Co. of St. Louis, and there is a
general kindly feeling on the part of the
eastern, and in fact of all the creditors.
It is believed the firm will be able fully to
resume business in a very short time, and
there will be no occasion for the appoint-
ment of an assignee.**The Iowa November Election.**At a meeting of representative democ-
rats from all over state of Iowa held at
Burlington last night on the call of chair-
man Campbell, it was concluded unani-
mously that the first Tuesday in November
is the legal election day for congressmen in
that state, and that the omission of the gov-
ernor's proclamation does not deprive the
people of jurisdiction.**The Nile Inundation.**

